FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COUNTERCHARGES MADE TO CHILEAN ACCUSATIONS

PY191202 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 17 Jan 82 p 16

[By Hernan Pereira]

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires -- Upon being questioned about alleged Argentine military provocations against Chile, a high-ranking Argentine Foreign Ministry spokesman told JORNAL DO BRASIL: "Should it become necessary to provide a report of their (Chilean) violations of Argentina's territorial sovereignty, we will supply one, and it will be obvious that their violations are no less serious than those they claim we have perpetrated."

The spokesman also confirmed "that in the course of 1981 the two countries submitted several protests, which were kept secret." He said: "Argentina submitted several notes to Chile concerning violations of Argentine territorial sovereignty in the southern zone by Chileans."

Upon being asked about the charges which Chilean Government officials reported to correspondent Rosental Calmon Alves in Santiago de Chile, to the effect that Argentine planes made low-altitude flights over Chilean military bases, the Argentine spokesman did not deny that this could have happened. He merely pointed out that for the time being he had no "details" about the violations perpetrated by the two parties against each other's territorial sovereignty.

The spokesman simply indicated that 1981 was fraught with incidents and that provocations have been perpetrated by the two parties. He pointed out that each note of protest received an answer, and that Pope John Paul II was kept informed of the charges made by the two countries.

The tense atmosphere prevailing in the southern part of the continent can be easily ascertained in cities like Rio Gallegos, located barely 60 km away from the border with Chile. In this city one can see war planes always ready to take off, standing outside their underground hangars.

In Rio Gallegos, with a population of 40,000, there are 13,000 troops and new army bases were recently established in the area.

That a spokesman of the Argentine Foreign Ministry has confirmed that serious incidents took place in 1981 is clear-cut evidence that the Pope's mediation has been unable to do away with friction between Chileans and Argentines and that a war could break out any time.

The spokesman also said that despite having no details about the violations perpetrated by Chile, he could recall that these violations had involved Chilean troops, planes and warships.

"They claim they have ordered their troops to keep calm yet it seems they did not manage to have this order obeyed. The situation in the area is tense and there are mutual violations, in addition to there being zones both nations believe to be their own, something which only increases the existing confusion," the spokesman said when given a detailed account of the charges made by Chilean Government officials to the JORNAL DO BRASIL correspondent in Santiago de Chile.

He also said that, despite the incidents, he believes the Pope's mediation will follow its course and "currently it offers the only chance to arrive at a just solution to this sensitive problem."

MANRIQUE SAYS MILITARY PROCESS 'HAS GROWN OLD'

PY192054 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jan (NA) -- Federal Party leader Francisco Manrique has stated that "The fear of freedom has caused political paralysis, mental castration and has left by way of a legacy a horrible homosexuality [mariconeria] which is bound to surrender before Marxist pressure."

Manrique, whose statements were published by the magazine "10" today said that "If we go on like this, this process will castrate yet another generation of Argentines."

The chairman of the Federal Party said that the military process "is over" and that it has "no support."

Manrique challenged the journalists: "Go on, just walk down the street and ask the people. The process has no support and is unable to get it. It is old. It has aged in 6 years. President Leopoldo Galtieri wants to do things right but he is tied down to failed systems."

He pointed out: "They are about to begin discussing the political parties statute when no such statute is really necessary. No truly democratic country has a political parties statute, which was invented here in the thirties to screw up the radicals."

Manrique also confessed that "I am afraid that negative and unstopable social developments will be unleashed here."

In his opinion the government "must call elections for 1983 without any statute," because "the politicians know that they cannot make any more mistakes and they will set up their structures properly this time."

He added: "I know of parties which claim to have 50,000 members in a given district but all they can get is 2,000 votes. Do you realize why the statute is worthless?"

According to Manrique the process has failed "because it did not fulfill its true objective: that is to bring peace to the country and use this peace to obtain the freedom necessary to organize an institutional future."

MASSERA REPORTEDLY GIVEN 10-DAY ARREST

PY200025 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2340 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 19 Jan (NA) -- The navy commander in chief has punished Adm (Ret) Emilio Eduardo Massera, a former navy commander in chief and former member of the military junta, with a 10-day arrest, a navy source reported tonight.

Massera, head of the Party for Social Democracy, will serve the disciplinary arrest beginning tomorrow at a navy garrison located near the city of Azul, in Buenos Aires Province, 300 km southeast of this capital. The source added that Massera was punished in view of his recent remarks to the Mar del Plata newspaper LA CAPITAL.

Massera, a former member of the military junta which in 1976 overthrew the government of Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, told LA CAPITAL that when he was a member of the junta he had proposed the publication of a list of those "missing" during the war against terrorism.

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON POLITICAL FUTURE

PY200138 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2007 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] La Plata, 14 Jan (NA) -- Interior Minister Gen Alfredo Oscar Saint Jean stated today that "the transfer of all government functions to civilians has been foreseen in the guidelines of the process." He also said that "This is to permit people's assimilation into teams and engagement in politics as the lofty task of seeking solutions to the great problems of the Buenos Aires Province."

Saint Jean made these declarations after administering the oath of office to Governor Aguado. Asked about the significance of designating a civilian to that post instead of a military officer, he replied that "It does not mean anything special, except that this kind of replacement is made in a province that is important for its wealth and because it has the largest population in the country."

The interior minister emphasized the need for "people to participate" and noted that "participation is a longstanding concept of community integration." The minister added: "We are beginning to notice the more frequent use of this word (participation) in its proper meaning, and so there are institutions and citizens who participate."

Asked about the probability of municipal elections, Saint Jean answered that "I do not want to make predictions on this subject, but I can tell you that several work systems are being studied and other schemes are being considered to solve the question in the best way."

He said that "Some days ago we stated that the agreement on opinions will point to the best system to move toward a stable democracy or to implement a republican form of government in our country."

Former interior minister Gen Albano Harguindeguy, who attended the ceremony in which Aguado took office, told journalists that "One should attend this kind of ceremony because this is a way of supporting the new authorities." Asked about his opinion on the replacement of a military officer by a civilian, the former minister said that "any change is positive."

FORMER VICE PRESIDENT WARNS OF IMPENDING VIOLENCE

PY192252 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 19 Jan 82 p 9

[Text] Mar del Plata (NA) -- Violence will flare up again in Argentina if current economic trends prevail, according to former Vice President Vicent Solano Lima.

In a statement published here yesterday, Solano Lima, who is the head of the Popular Conservative Movement, said the country is "unruly" and thought that recent protest actions like the setting on fire of railway cars "will be on the rise, until protest automatically turns into subversion."

If current economy trends continue, he forecast, "there will be more dissatisfaction, which in turn will reflect on facts and it might happen that, as was the case under the presidency of (General) Alejandro Lanusse, a hasty decision to call elections will be taken."

Solano Lima, who was vice president during Hector Campora's government, called on the armed forces to "get ready to legalize the country" since, he said, Argentina will not return to order otherwise.

Commenting on the meeting last week between President Leopoldo Galtieri and Labor Minister Julio Porcile, Solano Lima said that "It was an example of a situation being reconsidered after having found out that Economy Minister Roberto Alemann's statements were uncalled for."

PRESIDENT TORRELIO REJECTS PADILLA CRITICISM

PY191722 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 10 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpts] "The presidency has no knowledge of a document regarding a contract for the exploitation of precious stones from La Gaiba." Bolivian President Celso Torrelio made this statement yesterday in view of recent charges made by former President David Padilla, who said that the presidency had not handed over this contract to the office of the comptroller general.

Answering a question raised by an EL DIARIO journalist when the president was walking along the El Prado promenade with his military attache yesterday at noon, General Torrelio said: "I have no knowledge of such a document, nor do I know of the existence of any document regarding the La Gaiba case in any government palace office."

General Torrelio noted that the statement issued by former President Padilla in Santa Cruz is being studied and that an official statement will be issued in this regard. Moreover, President Torrelio said that the armed forces posting orders have been complied with throughout the country. He noted that orders by military superiors are being obeyed by the army, air force and navy. He said: "There is not a single officer who has refused to comply with the armed forces posting orders. I reassert, moreover, that all of them must comply with these orders in a disciplined manner."

SUSPECT MILITARY PERSONNEL CANNOT LEAVE COUNTRY

PY191551 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Undated communique released in La Paz by the headquarters of the armed forces]

[Text] The public is informed that the commander in chief of the nation's armed forces, Maj Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, has ordered all post commanders to see that all armed forces personnel who have been accused of alleged irregularities carried out during the course of their official duties remain in the country until their cases have been thoroughly studied. They therefore cannot absent themselves abroad on diplomatic duties.

POLICE BREAK UP MIR DEMONSTRATION IN LA PAZ

PY182008 Paris AFP in Spanish 1516 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] La Paz, 16 Jan (AFP) -- Police personnel last night used teargas bombs to break up a demonstration staged by members and supporters of the opposition Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) in La Paz. The demonstration took place immediately after a mass held in the memory of eight members of that political party who died on 15 January 1981 during a clash with the police, according to the official report.

Interior Ministry sources told the newspaper PRESENCIA that in view of the political recess, a demonstration of this nature could not be allowed. However, the authorities reported that no arrests took place.

Meanwhile, the human rights assembly again claimed that Amilcar Velasco Higueras, Eraclio Poma and Telesforo Aruquipa Ramos are still being held at various police stations after their arrest in December 1981.

PANAMA'S ILLUECA ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

PA191345 Paris AFP in Spanish 0424 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota, 18 Jan (AFP) -- Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca said that his government is very concerned about the increase in arms traffic in the Central American and Caribbean regions. Upon his arrival here this evening on a 3 day official visit, the Panamanian foreign minister was met at the El Dorado International Airport by his Colombian counterpart, Carlos Lemos Simmonds. The Panamanian foreign minister said that he and the Bogota authorities will meet to consider measures to stop the illegal flow of weapons that is affecting the two countries.

He also spoke of his desire for the development plan proposed by the United States for the Caribbean area to go into effect as soon as possible so as to alleviate the difficult situation existing in that area. Foreign Minister Illueca will meet with President Julio Cesar Turbay, with Foreign Minister Lemos and high-ranking military authorities. Following these meetings, a joint statement will be signed.

Views North-South Cooperation

PA191702 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota -- Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca has said that Panama considers Colombian security as its own and is therefore interested in reinforcing the security along the common border to prevent arms smuggling and the movement of subversive groups. The Panamanian official arrived in Bogota near midnight During his 2-day [as heard] visit he will meet with Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds to sign a joint Panamanian-Colombian declaration on the arms buildup, the Central American situation and the struggle against subversion.

Foreign Minister Illueca expressed optimism about the potential results of his meeting to take place today with Lemos Simmonds and President Turbay Ayala. He said: The Colombian minister and I speak the same language of pure Latin American nationalism and our agenda is open to all subjects.

Illueca said that the arms buildup in Latin America, not only in Nicaragua but in other countries of the region as well, is a matter of concern. He added that his country wants peace and stability in Central America. We are deeply concerned about Nicaragua's future and we would like to contribute to the reestablishment of trust and harmony among nations in the area, the Panamanian minister said.

Illueca and Foreign Minister Lemos Simmonds will meet at 1100 today to exchange decorations of both countries. At 1200 he will go to Narino Palace to meet with President Turbay Ayala.

Jorge Illueca, who arrived in Colombia last night on an official 4-day [as heard] visit has asked the U.S. Government to begin a program of real economic aid for Central America and the Caribbean, which would not be limited to the concept of gifts and presents, in order to obtain political balance in the region.

Illueca was welcomed by Colombian Foreign Minister Lemos Simmonds at 2300. Both ministers will hold several meetings to discuss various subjects. There is no definite agenda for these meetings.

When asked about the repeated announcement by U.S. President Ronald Reagan regarding the implementation of an economic aid program for Central America and the Caribbean, Illueca said: There has been a lot of talk about this plan, and I believe that there is impatience about its implementation. There has been much talk about it, but so far we have only seen it in newspaper headlines and we would like to see more definite achievements, the Panamanian foreign minister added.

As you all know, the underdeveloped countries have been calling for a North-South dialogue for many years, a cooperation plan between the developed industrialized countries and the poor underdeveloped countries. We want this to be done within a strategy for development, in which the rights and dignity of our countries will be respected. We do not want plans resulting from donations or compassion, but from the harmonic unification of interests that will permit our countries to achieve, with dignity, the development to which they are entitled and to obtain benefits from the exploitation of their economic and natural resources, he strongly stressed.

On French Arms Sale to Nicaragua

PA200301 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Dr Jorge Illueca and Carlos Lemos Simmonds, the Panamanian and Colombian foreign ministers respectively, have just concluded a meeting in which they discussed issues of common concern to their two countries.

The Panamanian foreign minister appeared somewhat negative in terms of the bilateral dialogue on arms trafficking, while noting that vigilance along their common borders has been reinforced in an effort to prevent such activities. While recognizing that the sale of arms can be dangerous, Foreign Minister Illueca did not disapprove of France's sovereign decision to sell arms to Nicaragua.

[Begin Illueca recording] The sale of arms to any country is dangerous, for weapons are intended to kill and cause suffering. We all hope that peace may be achieved. However, France has a great humanistic tradition, as the birthplace of the declaration on Human Rights. I do not judge France or Nicaragua; they are sovereign nations and I am in no position to censure either one. I do censure the arms traffic, however. In fact, this problem has already been brought up at the highest levels at the United Nations. The arms traffic is bad, the sale of arms is bad and the arms race is bad. Mankind lives in constant tension and confusion because of the menace of a nuclear war. We want to bring feelings of peace to Colombia, as well as to all of Latin America. [end recording]

Meanwhile, it has been announced that Colombia and Panama will sign a joint statement at 1700 tomorrow on topics of mutual interest.

Regional Issues Discussed

PA200400 Paris AFP in Spanish 2013 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Bogota, 19 Jan (AFP) -- Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca today invited Venezuela and Nicaragua to clear the paths of peace and understanding in order to reestablish the good relations that existed between them until recently. Illueca, who has been visiting Colombia since Monday, deplored the fact that the friendship between the two countries has deteriorated and said that this situation "is of great concern to Panama."

The relations between the two nations deteriorated following an announcement in Managua of alleged intervention by Venezuela in Nicaragua's affairs and involvement in a plot against the Sandinist regime. The minister said that Panama has refrained from supporting the elections announced in El Salvador because "We believe that there should be no foreign interference there."

The minister said that it has been announced in El Salvador that the guerrilla groups may participate in the 28 March elections. He explained that for this to occur, it would be necessary for the government to provide guarantees.

"The men who are up in arms would have to demand guarantees in order to participate in the elections. In no country can men who have taken up arms say that they are putting them down to form political parties," the minister said.

Illueca also said that it is "evident that Cuba is involved in the international affairs of the Caribbean and Central America." He commented that "Cuba must be kept from increasing or maintaining any kind of interference in the area for the purpose of increasing subversion."

The Panamanian foreign minister, who met with Colombian Foreign Minister Lemos Simmonds and President Turbay today, will be decorated tonight with the Great Cross of Boyaca, and will meet with Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho tomorrow.

LANDAZABAL SAYS EDUCATION 'IN HANDS OF SUBVERSION'

PA200240 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1655 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota, 19 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes, commander of the Colombian Army, has stated that education in Colombia is in the hands of the subversives and that "in the classrooms, children's minds are poisoned with Marxist and procommunist arguments."

Landazabal's charge is contained in an editorial in the army's magazine which began circulating today.

Less than 6 months ago, the Colombian bishops issued a document that noted the "alarming communist penetration" in Colombian education at the primary, secondary and university levels. Landazabal said that promoters of revolutionary morals and strategies that desperately seek to change the system by resorting to legal and illegal means are among the young people.

"This type of morality could be easily fought and modified in the social environment if it were not, as it has been, disseminated in all classrooms at all levels, sown and spread in the minds of those who, under the authoritarian influence of their teachers' fanaticism, have received the seed of evil," the high-ranking officer said.

The army commander stressed: "That is the reason why combatants are constantly drawn from schools and universities. There is simply a new dimension for power; education has been politicized in its broadest radical sense and there is a new application for violence."

Landazabal deplored that "The strategy has produced results, because youths of all tendencies and social conditions now increase the ranks of the subversives, whose armed branches have been effectively checked by the military forces."

Five hundred Colombians, among them 200 soldiers and 278 guerrillas, died last year in antisubversive operations.

The high-ranking military officer adds in his comment: "It must always be remembered that there is evidence of poison in the mental state of those youths. They are the victims of a psychological situation patiently cultivated in their reasoning by those who want to turn their lives into the instrument needed to force structural situations within the system."

"This is why it is necessary, within the general antisubversive strategy, to create, organize and direct education for peace; structuring it within all of the national sectors on the basis of republican principles," General Landazabal said in conclusion.

Teachers Reject Charges

PA192151 Paris AFP in Spanish 1830 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota, 19 Jan (AFP) -- Today the Colombian teachers rejected accusations brought by Army Commander Gen Fernando Landazabal, to the effect that Colombian primary, secondary and higher educational levels had been infiltrated by subversives. The president of the Colombian Teachers Association (FECODE), Abel Rodriguez, told AFP that "We limit ourselves to developing the programs established by the government."

Rodriguez said that this is an old tactic used by the armed forces to involve the teachers with the subversives, in order to stop the teachers' struggle for wage increases. The statements made by the high-ranking officer caused commotion in the country's education sector and in the political area. Eduardo Brieva, rector of the State National University, home of Colombian higher education, said that the university will uphold the standard of freedom of education that it has always followed.

However, the statements made by the army commander were supported by education officials in Bogota, who stated that "The leadership of Colombian education is in the hands of the extreme left."

CUBAN STOWAWAYS REQUEST POLITICAL ASYLUM

PA191645 Paris AFP in Spanish 1431 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Santa Marta, Colombia, 19 Jan (AFP) -- It was reported here that three Cubans, who had stowed away on a ship that arrived at this Atlantic port from Costa Rica, today requested political asylum in Colombia. The Cubans, Enrique Fermin Medero, Carlos Tamayo Rios and Mauricio Vega Martinez, said that they had fled Cuba some months ago and had taken refuge in Puerto Limon, Costa Rica.

On their arrival in Santa Marta the three Cubans said, "We prefer to die rather than return to Cuba." They were worried because of the situation on Fidel Castro's island.

"We left Cuba because of the evil regime and because of the discrimination that exists. There is no decent life for anyone in Cuba. It is impossible to live in that country," one of the stowaways said.

The three Cubans were placed in the custody of the Administrative Department of Security (DAS) immigration authorities who will investigate the matter. The Foreign Ministry in Bogota will then determine whether to grant them political asylum.

WOMAN GRANTED ASYLUM IN MEXICAN EMBASSY

PA191532 Paris AFP in Spanish 1359 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota, 19 Jan (AFP) -- It was reported here today that Bertha Helena Trujillo has become the first person to take asylum in the Mexican Embassy in Colombia this year.

The young woman arrived at the embassy with a baby and asked for the protection of the Mexican Government since she said she is being pursued by the army secret service. The initial investigation indicates that Trujillo has been linked with Colombian subversive groups and that she is, in fact, being sought by the authorities. It has been learned here today that the Mexican Embassy has granted her asylum and has asked the Colombian Foreign Ministry for a safe-conduct so she can leave the country in the next few days. Trujillo is the first person to take asylum in an embassy in Bogota in 1982. In 1981, 13 people took asylum in embassies.

ULLOA SPEAKS ON NATIONAL ECONOMY, PROSPECTS

PY191312 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 12 Jan 82 p A 2

[Editorial: "The Prime Minister's Speech"]

[Text] Peruvian democracy was able to stand on its feet in 1980 despite the inherited economic chaos, the extent of which was not really perceived until deep into the following year. It confronted the unpredictable and uncontrollable additional problem of world recession, with its consequences: high interest rates, production decline, reduction of raw material reserves and raw material prices and reduction of foreign aid funds for developing countries.

In view of this situation it would be naive or demagogic for anyone to claim there is prosperity in Peru. On the contrary, we are experiencing a critical stage which cannot be hidden. In view of these problems, which cannot be overcome immediately, the important thing is not to lose the overall perspective, particularly the sense of direction needed to really come out of this crisis.

Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias's speech to the country had the virtue of demonstrating that the government is frank in telling the country the real situation.

Ulloa said that the basic problems of a weak and unbalanced economy can only be resolved in the medium term, that we live in anguisn and frustration because we cannot obtain what we want and that despite all this, the country can come out ahead and is doing so. He is obviously right. He is also right in demanding the participation of all Peruvians in this endeavor.

Despite the fact that inflation -- a subject he extensively discussed -- has decreased in the last few months and despite the diminishing impact of inflation on staples, we believe these achievements should not encourage a complacent attitude in the country, because any additional factor -- including psychological ones -- could again reactivate inflation.

The minister believes inflation will continue to decrease during 1982, because all its causes are now under control Let us hope so. Public opinion is alert because it realizes this is a crucial matter. In this regard it should be pointed out that all sectors of the population share the responsibility of preventing new inflationary pressures.

Of the many subjects discussed, the prime minister particularly emphasized the state enterprises. He made a thorough analysis of the problem. It would be wise if, after the situation of the current state enterprises has been established, based on an objective criterion defining what type of business activity is desirable, a careful evaluation of each enterprise were made. The purpose of this evaluation -- said the minister -- would be to find the most adequate solution to each case, so that the active presence the state must exercise in the economy may be strengthened while the state is relieved of any activity which, far from strengthening its actions, spreads them out and weakens them.

We also listened with great interest to Ulloa's ideas about the need to rescue the middle class from tax pressure, which he said was "suffocating and destroying it." Pressure has not only been applied to the middle class in this aspect. During the last decade, everything possible was done to destroy the identity of the middle class and to deprive it of its opportunities. The proletarianization of the middle class became a real machination with various forms. It is pleasing to know the government now plans to encourage and to give back to this dynamic and creative class "confidence in its work and in its role for national development." This is important.

Regarding another aspect of the minister's speech, no one can ignore that the current situation of the country -- which makes available only 18.6 percent of public resources for investment in services, infrastructure and production -- obliges us to continue requiring foreign loans to meet our gigantic accumulated needs. These needs can no longer be postponed without endangering the future of new generations. If national savings -- public or private -- are not sufficient, we will have to get additional capital, either through direct investments or loans, which have already reached large amounts in the last few years. In this regard the important thing is not to have false illusions about how to pay them back. Make sure that the foreign resources are necessary and are invested in probable productive development projects so that the capital can be recovered and paid back, without jeopardizing the economic stability of the country.

In conclusion, it was satisfying listening to the minister's frank speech about the mistakes and limitations of the regime. We would like to refer to a point in particular because we disagree with the solution. If -- as Ulloa said -- the food stamp program has failed, the application of the funds for this purpose should not be taken away from the basic objective of easing the situation of extreme poverty. The construction of people's markets, proposed by the municipalities does not directly benefit this social sector that under current circumstances needs assistance. If the food stamp program failed, another alternative, fulfilling the same objective, should be studied immediately.

ULLOA TURNS DOWN JOINT ANTITERRORIST FRONT

PY192059 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 16 Jan (TELAM) -- Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa last night said that Peru does not share Colombia's project of creating a joint front among democratic countries to cope with the threat of terrorism, crime and subversion.

Ulloa said that Peru is neither contemplating nor proposing the creation of a joint antiterrorist front because this would not fall within the framework of any of the international organizations.

He added that in any case there is, indeed, a concern among all countries and a solid front which is epitomized by the implementation of antiterrorist measures within the jurisdiction and sovereignty of each country.

BRIEFS

NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR -- Eijiro Noda, the new Japanese ambassador to Peru, yesterday presented his credentials to President Fernando Belaunde Terry. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 30 Dec 81 p A4 PY]

NEW NAVY OFFICIAL -- Vice Adm Geronimo Cafferata Marazzi has been appointed chief of the National Defense Secretariat. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 30 Dec 81 p A7 PY]

NEW SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT -- Guillermo Anchorena More yesterday took the oath of office as president of the Peruvian Supreme Court. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 3 Jan 82 p 3 PY]

NEW MILITARY OFFICIALS -- Maj Gen Julian Julia Freyre yesterday was installed as new commanding general of the Army Logistics Command; and Maj Gen Oscar Brush Noel, as commanding general of the 2d military region. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 6 Jan 82 p A4 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTERS FORM NEW DEMOCRATIC COMMUNITY

PA181826 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish at 1736 GMT broadcasts a live or recorded ceremony from Costa Rica at which the foreign ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras are present. At 1753 Fidel Chavez Mena of El Salvador is heard. He says that they are gathered in Costa Rica "to attend the birth, and pardon my lack of modesty, of the greatest regional institution of the present century." The new organization is called "the Central American Democratic Community." Chavez Mena says that the purpose of the community is "to find formulas for saving the area's economy and to give the isthmian countries the democratic strength and social peace demanded by the historic moment in which we are living." He reviews the convulsive history of the region and expresses hope for the success of the new organization.

Resolution Signed

PA192040 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1715 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Resolution creating the Central American Democratic Community, signed by Salvadoran, Honduran and Costa Rican foreign ministers in Costa Rican Foreign Ministry in San Jose; read by Costa Rican Foreign Ministry official (Alvaro Antillon) -- live]

[Text] Resolution creating the Central American Democratic Community: the foreign ministers of El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica, meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica on 19 January 1982, taking into consideration:

1. The common historic destiny based on the shared ideals and aspirations of the peoples and governments;
2. Their unshakable devotion to democracy;
3. The economic and social interdependence of their peoples;
4. Their desire to solve in a coordinated and solidaristic manner their social, political and economic problems;
5. The ideas put forth in the resolution on the situation in El Salvador approved on 7 December 1981 in the 11th General Assembly of the OAS held in Castries, St Lucia, as concrete expression of the aspirations of the signatory countries; a resolution which obtained the broadest support of the member states of the organization;

Resolve: To establish the Central American Democratic Community whose political, economic and (?institutional) aspects are as follows:

Political Aspects: The establishment of this community is based on the following political objectives:

1. To create a climate of security based on confidence and stability which will permit the overall development of our nations.

2. To promote democratic values and consolidate the full operation of representative democracy.

3. To reaffirm the decision to find a solution to their social problems through democratic means.

4. To state that free and democratic elections are the highest expression of the people's will and participation.

5. To guarantee that the people have the inalienable right to choose their representatives and that the citizens have the right to be elected.

6. To condemn all forms of foreign intervention.

7. To reiterate that unlimited respect and defense of human rights is the cornerstone of the policy of the countries of the community.

8. To reiterate that the arms race in Central America, by irresponsibly increasing tension, endangers the region's stability and therefore threatens peace and hinders the development of our peoples.

9. To condemn terrorism and subversion.

10. To strengthen mutual political solidarity in all circumstances. This solidarity is extended to the situations in which some members of the community might be the victim of some sort of aggression or some form of international pressure. In these cases, the solidarity will be line with the principles and norms of the inter-American system.

11. To reiterate their individual right to resort to collective security measures within the framework of treaties in force.

Economic aspects: The governments that are members of the community recognize that the causes of their people's underdevelopment are the result of structural imbalances which are evident, among other things, in the low labor productivity, unemployment, insufficient development of the domestic markets and low income of the urban and rural population. The member-states also recognize that in addition to the structural causes, during the past 2 decades there have also been national, regional and international situations that have hindered or limited economic development.

Bearing in mind the need to overcome the structural obstacles and situations in order to achieve economic development that will guarantee peace, respect for the individual and general well-being, the states plan to accomplish the following objectives:

1. To create an economic community in Central America based on the overall and balanced development of its members.

2. To undertake individual and collective efforts to eradicate the structural causes of underdevelopment.

3. To individually and collectively seek the harmonious exploitation and development of their natural resources and the resulting promotion of their industrial development.

4. To coordinate the actions of the governments with the promotion, encouragement and development of the private sector, seeking mechanisms and incentives for production and investment in the respective countries.

5. To undertake individual and collective efforts and to resort to international cooperation to combat illiteracy until its eradication.

Bearing in mind the precarious economic situation being experienced by the member-countries of the community and the urgent need to find immediate political [words indistinct] take the following measures:

1. To obtain, consolidate and strengthen financial resources to pay for the unfavorable [word indistinct] of foreign trade.

2. To obtain financial resources to support the balance of payments, which will permit the countries of the community to [word indistinct] their exchange systems and (?normalize) their international trade, in order to supply their industries with raw material, [word indistinct] and capital goods.

3. To obtain a more favorable access to the markets of countries with greater resources for the region's traditional and nontraditional agricultural, industrial and crafts products.

4. To request the political support of countries with greater resources, in order to achieve an agreement in good faith that will permit the flow of private bank capital from those countries to the member-states of the community.

5. To sign agreements with countries with greater resources to improve the (?existing) mechanisms for promoting the economic development and foreign investments in the countries of the region.

[Passage indistinct including points one to three of Institutional Aspects subhead]

4. In those meetings in which specific subjects dealing with other sectors of public administration are to be discussed, the foreign ministers can invite to such meetings other officials in charge of those subjects.

5. The community supports the initiatives, movements and institutions that promote the democratic ideals in Central America. In this regard, it supports the University for Peace with headquarters in San Jose, Costa Rica, a specialized UN institution that has the goal of teaching, researching and promoting peace as the fundamental value for the development of the region. This university constitutes the ideal forum for all movements on behalf of democracy, peace, freedom and human rights generally.

6. The community, which emerges as a result of the solidaristic and democratic spirit of our peoples and governments, invites all countries of Central America and the Caribbean that share our [word indistinct] of the democratic principles and objectives, to adhere to this effort on behalf of development and peace in all our nations.

7. The foreign ministers' meeting will issue a polite invitation to countries with greater resources that share the principles on which the community is founded so they will cooperate with the member-countries in achieving the objectives and short-term measures of the community.

(?Therefore) the foreign ministers, duly accredited, sign in San Jose on the previously mentioned date, for El Salvador, Dr Fidel Chavez Mena; for Honduras, Col Cesar Elvir Sierra; for Costa Rica, Dr Bernd Niehaus.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO ORDERS CLOSURE OF INFORMATION OFFICE

PA190443 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 13 Jan 82 p 2 A

[Excerpts] Yesterday President Rodrigo Carazo ordered the closure of the presidency's information office after it released some data that LA NACION published earlier this year. The president reacted by closing the information office after the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, TSA, ordered that the presidency should abstain from releasing the results of surveys during the electoral campaigns. The TSE decision stemmed from the United People Coalition's protest over some data released by information office officials.

The presidency ministry stated officially yesterday that from the beginning of the present electoral campaign, the president specifically and categorically instructed that office to suspend all surveys. According to the source, the president was moved by concern that the results of these investigations might be interpreted "capriciously by the political groups participating in the process."

"For the public's information," Minister Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri has explained, "this office was created by the last administration and has nothing to do with the press office, which operates out of the presidency." The information office is located in San Jose, across from the national park.

The president ordered the closure of this office in view of its contempt for his previous order. The closure is in keeping with the current policy calling for the reduction of public expenses and is based on the TSE resolution. It has also been stressed that by closing this office, the country will be saving 3 million colones a year.

EL SALVADOR

FDR'S UNGO MEETS WITH FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER

PA191648 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The recent meeting in Paris of Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] President Guillermo Manuel Ungo and French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson has been a new victory for the political-diplomatic efforts of the Salvadoran people. In extensive statements to the international press, Ungo referred to the aid that the United States is giving to about 500,000 soldie s of the junta who are being trained in counterinsurgency schools on Yankee territory. He also said that the military-Christian Democratic junta receives 34 percent of U.S. military aid to Latin America.

It must be stressed that Ungo and French Minister Cheysson issued a joint declaration in which, among other things, they stated that only an overall solution can reestablish a just and real peace in El Salvador and that under the current conditions, the elections are no solution to the Salvadoran situation. Simultaneously with this declaration, dozens of statements by international organizations, institutions, personalities and governments have been issued. These statements reject the junta's electoral farce.

Ungo Criticizes U.S.

PY191813 Paris AFP in Spanish 1624 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Lima, 19 Jan (AFP) -- Salvadoran Democratic Revolutionary Front leader Guillermo Ungo has reported an increase in U.S. aid to the Salvadoran regime, adding that a political solution must be implemented in his country to put an end to the present bloodshed. Ungo, who last night arrived in Lima to attend -- starting today -- the conference on peace, human rights and self-determination in El Salvador, said that the United States has spent more than $53 million in supporting the army of the Salvadoran Government junta.

After remarking that this amount is equivalent to 34 percent of the aid Washington grants to Latin America, he stated that the international conscience has demanded a political solution to the bloody Salvadoran conflict. He stated that President Reagan prevents that solution through increasing military support to the Christian Democratic junta. Ungo also asserted that a political solution must be implemented in order to put an end to the bloodshed, the injustice, the pain and the repression prevailing in El Salvador.

FMLN CLAIMS U.S. CONTROLS GOVERNMENT'S ARMY

PA192200 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The use of the national army as part of a domineering policy that never stops, despite the extermination of the people, is becoming daily more evident in the eager efforts to maintain the interests of the national oligarchy and of U.S. imperialism. Yankee advisers are not only coming to train the national army: Reagan and Haig are not only sending their death planes with bombs, rifles and ammunition; they are also coming to plan and direct the military strategy of genocide and terror that caused the death of more than 1,000 innocent civilian residents of northern Morazan last December. Hundreds of soldiers are now being sent to the United States to be trained in scorched-earth policy and other forms of massive annihilation used by imperialism in Vietnam, Korea and other countries.

The historic misdirection of the armed forces in our country has been consolidated by the fact that it has been turned into an executioner of its own people; and now, openly and cynically, to fulfill the imperialist plans of intervention, the strategic conduct of the national army has been given by the high command fascists to the U.S. invaders.

They have violated the nation's sovereignty by going against the will of the majority of the Salvadoran people and the armed forces' patriotic soldiers. They have handed the institution over to foreign hands, for the defense of interests that are alien to the Salvadoran people. They have created and sustained by force an antipopular, antidemocratic regime that now has evident genocidal characteristics.

The magnitude of this historic crime and the consequences sustained to date in all aspects of national life are evident; over 30,000 victims, an economy in total bankruptcy, the bloodiest violations of human rights and the suffering and sacrifice of a heroic people whose only crime has been its loyalty to the principles of justice, freedom and democracy. To defend those principles, they have had to rise up in arms and struggle against the very army that should be defending them, for that is why it was created.

Nevertheless, history goes on. Reason and justice, together with the enormous sacrifice and perseverance of the people, have continued struggling without rest. And today, it is evident that there is no army in the world capable of defeating a people who unite and stand up to fight for their rights. The honest and democratic soldiers, the troops and officers of the national army, are aware of this. They realize that in order to stop the high social price being paid by the working people, there is an urgent need for dialogue among the various sectors of the Salvadoran society who want peace, including national army patriots; a dialogue that will bring a political solution to the armed conflict which we are undergoing.

The FMLN is firmly determined to join the country's various democratic and progressive sectors in the search for this needed solution. But we repeat that as long as the high command fascists, as long as Reagan, Haig and U.S. imperialists continue to unleash terror, death, genocide, and selective repression, we will remain steadfastly faithful to the interests of our people, struggling with weapons in hand, and we shall defeat the enemy!

DESERTERS REPORT DIVISION AMONG SUBVERSIVES

PA181734 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 16 Jan 82 pp 5, 2

[Excerpts] It was reported in San Salvador yesterday that a Nicaraguan mercenary and nine other terrorists were killed in a clash that took place on the highway from La Union to San Miguel. The clash, which lasted several minutes, took place at Las Cuevas del Aguila when a military patrol ran into a subversive group that was robbing automobile passengers. While retreating, the terrorists, some of whom wore olive-green uniforms, left behind heavy and light-caliber arms, such as 60-mm machineguns, [as published] M-16 rifles, many other weapons and new Canadian-made communications equipment. Six or eight terrorists were also reported seriously wounded.

Regarding the Nicaraguan mercenary, the report says he was 30 years old, between 1.75 and 1.80 meters in height, and apparently a high-ranking commander of some subversive unit or battalion. The other extremists fled to the north.

Other reports are saying that many young men are quitting the terrorist ranks and surrendering to the armed forces, to which they contribute valuable information. Many of them come with their arms; others hide them for security reasons and later return with members of the army to recover them. The men deserting the terrorist ranks, an average of 10 to 15 every week, say that about 20 percent of the terrorists are mercenaries from Cuba, Nicaragua, Panama and other countries who treat the Salvadorans very badly, and this is one of the reasons they leave the guerrillas. They added that this had contributed to the big rifts that exist among the terrorist groups, who are killing one another.

NATIONAL POLICE CAPTURE 21 FPL MEMBERS

PA180003 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 13 Jan 82 pp 2, 19

[Text] Twenty-one people connected with the self-styled Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, FPL, an extremist organization, have been captured by national police detectives and turned over to a military tribunal. All of them, it has been learned, have carried out countless acts of vandalism, robbery, attack, sabotage, bombings and blocking of traffic. They have also dug ditches in roads, burned transport vehicles and made bombs to explode in high tension towers, shops, private homes and so forth.

The detainees have confessed their participation in various terrorist activities and have provided important information to the security bodies, mentioning the names of others involved in the commitment of terrorist activities. According to the authorities' report, the detainees carried out their principal extremist activities in Ciudad Delgado, Apopa, Soyapango and San Salvador.

In their declarations for the authorities -- of which the media have been informed -- all of them confessed that they had been following the lines and instructions of the clandestine communist organizations that comprise the so-called FMLN. The latter is the revolutionary democratic front's directive body, according to the authorities' report. According to the authorities, with the capture of these terrorists, calm and safety have returned for the residents of the areas mentioned earlier. "The residents of Ciudad Delgado, Soyapango, Apopa and the northern part of the capital," it has been noted, "have begun enjoying more peace since these 21 FMLN members were captured

In a note sent to the media, the National Police General Directorate has explained that the case of Mr Rafael Antonio Mata Vasquez, an employee at the Finance Ministry's Graphic Services Offices, is not a kidnapping, but a capture. According to the official report, he has been detained as a member of the FPL. The detained Mata Vasquez has not denied that he belongs to this group or that he has participated in its activities. He has provided important information to the national police. This information is being used to help explain other developments, the security bodies' report indicates.

PAPER OUTLINES DANGERS OF PDC ELECTORAL TRIUMPH

PA082301 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 17 Jan 82 p 7

[Carlos Giron S. commentary: "The Danger of a PDC Electoral Victory"]

[Excerpts] Next to the efforts of armed subversives to gain political power through violence, the second greatest danger we Salvadorans face is the eventual successful maneuvering by the ruling Christian Democrats to score a victory in the 28 March elections for a constituent assembly. Should the latter succeed, then the die is cast. We would be heading to a point of no return toward an open socialist-communitarian state and society. It would be good-bye to our individual freedoms; because the Christian Democrats fiercely defend the abstract concept of common welfare and the predominance of "society" over the individual.

The worst of it is that the threat of subversion is only a potential, thanks to the heroic resistance of our army which has the moral support of our working people; while the other is a reality actually established within the government itself, from where a thousand powerful levers can be manipulated to pave the way to perpetuate the Christian Democrats in power.

There is still another factor that stirs great concern; the open and apparently unrestricted support enjoyed by the Christian Democrats from the United States, as well as Venezuela, to legitimize their permanence in power.

From this stems the sudden interest, from the north and south, in defending the elections of 28 March. With a triumph of the Christian Democrats the only thing left would be the deluge.

Already the destruction caused by the FMLN terrorists cannot compare with what the Christian Democrats have done while in power. What else can we expect once their permanence in power is legitimized?

Among the less important measures would be the collectivization of the various production means, confiscations of real estate just as it was done with the landowners, and the closing of the borders to avoid a "brain drain," which would be the step to follow the total cancellation of all travel expense allowances abroad, decreed a few days ago and aimed in that direction. One need not be a magician to reason it out.

VENEZUELA GRANTS $50 MILLION DEVELOPMENT LOAN

PA170305 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1457 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The Venezuelan development fund has approved a $50-million loan to finance housing construction and the second phase of a hydroelectric power plant in El Salvador, according to Leopoldo Castillo Atencio, the Venezuelan Ambassador to El Salvador. Speaking during a television program, the Venezuelan ambassador said that the approval of this loan is the result of Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco's visit to El Salvador.

He explained that $22 million is for one housing construction project, $19 million for another housing construction project and $9 million for the second phase of the San Lorenzo hydroelectric dam. The Venezuelan ambassador said that Zambrano Velasco's visit "had the political importance of support for the government and the process of democratization which it is implementing, but that Venezuela wanted to directly assist the Salvadoran people through economic aid."

FMLN COMMANDER PRAISES URBAN COMBAT EFFORT

PA151628 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The Revolutionary Army of the FMLN continues to take over towns and cities where enemy emplacements are surrounded and defeated. This is true not only in San Fernando, Chalatenango, [name indistinct], Yamabal and Jocoaitique, but in the large cities like San Miguel, La Union and Usulutan. These places are the scene of violent combat where our armed forces are demonstrating their decision to win.

We will not establish contact with the Francisco Sanchez southeastern front where we are in touch with Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, known as Balta. We would like to ask him about the number of victorious incursions by our FMLN forces in cities of the eastern front. [as heard] We would also like to know the significance of this new phase of victorious combat in various cities and towns to our struggle. Please go ahead.

[Begin relay] In the first place, I would like to remind you that we carried out four large incursions. A fifth was staged in La Union. We entered La Union on 10 December [as heard]. We entered San Miguel and Usulutan simultaneously on 13 January. The most recent were the incursion into Usulutan on [date indistinct] January and the incursion that we carried out in San Miguel.

Undoubtedly, these urban incursions and combat are unique experiences for us because fighting against fortified enemy positions puts us at a disadvantage, since our forces have little knowledge of the combat area. Nevertheless, we have had optimum results. We only had one casualty in the city of Usulutan on 18 January [date as heard]. In addition, the combat in the city is also showing [words indistinct] not only the fighting ability [words indistinct] but also the high morale of our combatants.

It is very important to recognize the active participation of the masses. They are helping in various ways including with money and food. They give us information on the enemy's movements and they tell what positions we should take up in order to better repel the enemy. I think that the combat in the cities demonstrates the advance of our forces. We have gone from effectively controlling our rearguard to attacking the enemy's positions in the cities, thus forcing him to retreat to his garrisons. Over. [end relay]

FMLN War Fronts Report

PA181731 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 18 Jan 82

[War reports on actions of various fronts through 15 January issued by the information section of the FMLN headquarters; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Guazapa central front, 7 January: A scouting operation was carried out by an FMLN column in territory occupied by the enemy with the intention of wiping out members of the death squad in Ilobasco and Jutiapa, Cabanas Department. The operation had the following results: On 9 January a clash occurred near the village of (Tamagaz). Eight soldiers were killed and we sustained three wounded and one heroic death. On 12 January, there was a clash with paramilitary groups. The paramilitary suffered 11 casualties. We suffered four wounded and one heroic death. There was a clash with army soldiers near Suchitoto, in which two soldiers were killed. We captured one prisoner in Cabanas, but released him after he was interrogated.

San Agustin southeastern front, 14 January, 0600 hours: There was a harassment attack on the enemy post in San Marcos Lempa. The number of enemy casualties could not be determined. The attack lasted 1 hour. A helicopter attacked our positions with machinegun fire. On 11 January at 1100 hours, a sabotage operation against the electric substation in Usulutan was carried out. The guardsmen were surprised at a distance of 100 meters with RPG-2 fire and M-79 grenades which completely destroyed the transformers. The enemy fled in disorder and five soldiers were killed during the operation. On 12 January, a barricade was erected to ambush an enemy patrol on the San Agustin road. The clash lasted 2 hours, from 0800 to 1000. The number of enemy casualties is unknown.

There was an ambush in (Los Anillos), San Agustin, near the place known as (El Candil), where at 1000, a vehicle with 10 National Guardsmen was attacked. When a mine exploded, the vehicle was thrown over a cliff and seven soldiers were killed. A battle was waged with another National Guard patrol that was marching along the coastal road from San Agustin. The number of enemy casualties was not determined. At 0500, the coastal road between km 81 and km 87, near San Marcos Lempa, at the points known as (La Casona) and (La Quinta), was seized. Both places had been under the enemy control of National Guardsmen, Treasury policemen and soldiers.

Near (Pozochacho), there was a clash minutes later with enemy reinforcements which arrived from Usulutan and Zacatecoluca. In (Pozochacho), the vehicle transporting the enemy was set on fire, and the enemy withdrew in disorder. At 1400, new positions were seized and the enemy was forced to retreat. Later, we withdrew at intervals. The enemy suffered 12 casualties and an undetermined number of wounded. Only one of our fighters was slightly wounded.

On 13 January, at 0400, an enemy patrol which had control of the coastal road section from km 82 to 84 km near (La Quinta) was attacked. The clash lasted 2 and 1/2 hours. However, 90 minutes after fighting began, the enemy got reinforcements from San Marcos which consisted of National Guardsmen, Treasury policemen, and soldiers, until they had almost one company. The number of casualties could not be determined. One member of of our forces was slightly wounded. At 1230, a barricade was erected on the coastal road near (La Casona). Another barricade was also erected on the road leading to (Canton Tres Calles).

On 14 January, at 0930, a barricade was erected with two trucks to obstruct traffic near km 85 on the road to (Tres Calles) where a CEL [Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission] vehicle was intercepted. The vehicle was carrying two transformers to repair the electrical posts blown up in Tierra Blanca. We destroyed the transformers and we managed to recover the tools in their vehicle.

'RADIO UNITY' VIEWS MOVEMENT'S POLITICAL AIMS

PA181308 (Clandestine) Radio Unity in Spanish to El Salvador 2100 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] A democratic-revolutionary government is the fundamental goal of our struggle. One of the main goals for which the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] fight is the establishment of a democratic-revolutionary government that will guarantee full freedom for the Salvadoran people as well as political, economic and military independence from U.S. imperialism. Therefore, it is essential to destroy, eliminate annihilate the oligarchic political and military system supported by the U.S. Government. This is why we wage today the revolutionary struggle to defeat the reactionary, counter-revolutionary army, defeat the Christian Democratic dictatorship and bring a new government into power, so that it can express and defend the interests of the people and of all men and women with patriotic sentiments in this country.

In the present government junta, as in previous regimes controlled by the oligarchy, corruption and looting of funds and other public goods has been a daily matter for opportunist and squanderers. With the establishment of a democratic-revolutionary government. the organized people will watch over the eradication of corruption and unscrupulous practices within the government.

The new government will plan rational and honest development of national wealth based on a realistic evaluation of the country's human and material resources. The government promoted by the revolution will be truly democratic because it will establish the necessary organizational channels so that all sectors within our society can express themselves and be represented in all sectors of the people's power. It will be truly democratic because its social base will be broad, and in it the church, honest businessmen and the honest sectors of the present army will participate together with the workers. Jointly with peasants they will build the new society and feel proud of respecting human rights and having a solvent economy that will channel benefits toward the great majorities.

With the democratic-revolutionary government the people will see their right to self-determination come true. At the head of the state will be placed the persons who during all these years of struggle have shown the capacity to lead the country's destinies. It will be a government that will implement a program of profound social, political and economic changes and return to the workers the wealth they have created. It will defend the country from foreign intervention and will establish a just and upstanding policy with the international community. This policy will be based on mutual respect and peaceful coexistence.

With democratic-revolutionary army and the constitution, the people's revolutionary army will guarantee the establishment of a lasting peace based mainly on a just distribution of wealth, that is to say, it will eliminate war and violence, because it will eradicate social injustice at its roots. Social injustice is the cause of all contradictions between social classes.

Let us firmly, militantly and with revolutionary spirit fight for the establishment of the democratic revolutionary government. Long live the FMLN and the FDR! United to fight until the final victory! Revolution on death, we will win!

GUERRILLA STATION REPORTS ACTION IN SAN FERNANDO

PA181306 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0144 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Companero (Samuel) has described the operation carried out by vanguard units of the FPL [People's Liberation Forces] and members of the FMLN in the town of San Fernando, about 29 km north of the city of Chalatenanco, as [words indistinct] between the armed struggle and our people. Companero (Samuel) was in charge of the tactical command of this historic action, in which 30 enemy soldiers were killed and more than 50 weapons were recovered. There was not a single casualty among our ranks. Our forces blew up the enemy's garrison and the headquarters of the paramilitary forces of the ORDEN [Nationalist Democratic Organization] and the death squad. A soldier was also captured. The recovered weapons included: 30 automatic rifles, 23 hunting weapons, 2 .30-cal machineguns, 6 G-3 rifle grenades, uniforms, boots and other military equipment. Thirty of the 50 soldiers in the San Fernando garrison were killed when they put up resistance. Our forces began the attack at 0330. Thirty minutes later the enemy's forces had been wiped out except for a small group which fled in a disorderly manner. Soldier [name indistinct] was captured in the action. He is a member of the 4th Infantry Brigade in the Paraiso garrison of Chalatenango.

Companero (Samuel), in charge of the action carried out by the vanguard units, recounted the flight of local commander (Sebastian Pineda), an officer of the enemy army known among the people as the devil. He cowardly covered his flight with the bodies of two children. Companero (Samuel) said that all of the operation's objectives were achieved. He added that the Sam Fernando operation is as significant as the one that occurred in October 1981 with the blowing up of the Oro Bridge. He said that it is evident that the forces of the people are constantly growing with greater fighting, maneuverability and firepower capacity. The enemy's news media has tried to coverup this San Fernando operation, which among other things brought about the recovery of 30 automatic rifles supplied by Yankee imperialism to the military-Christian Democratic junta. However, our people have learned of the scope of our action.

It must be mentioned that the San Fernando operation carried the name of Companeros Juan, Lucas and the heroes of Volcancillo, in honor of the exemplary fighters who gave their lives during an army attack on the zone of Volcancillo, Chalatenango, in October 1981. On that occasion, the heroism of those fighters made possible the escape of almost 2,000 civilians who did not suffer any casualties. Long live the heroic and combative action in San Fernando! The weapons of Yankee imperialism pass to the hands of the people! Long live the heroic vanguard units!

Repression Effects Reported

PA191635 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Since its establishment, the infamous Atlacatl Battalion has caused 16,000 victims. This figure which is an indication of the amount of repression carried out by the genocidal junta against our people was supplied by (Larry Binns), U.S. Government adviser and director of the Hemispheric Affairs Council. The Atlacatl Battalion is made up of soldiers carefully trained and armed by Yankee imperialism as a shock force for counterinsurgency operations. About 1,500 soldiers are currently being trained in U.S. military schools to continue the genocide of our people.

The destructive effects of the junta's repression cannot be hidden. Recently, the director of the Minors' Protection Council reported that some 600,000 children have been orphaned. About 300,000 Salvadorans have sought refuge outside the country and half a million are completely destitute. These are the effects of the junta's repression which has been condemned and repudiated by our people as well as by the governments and peoples of the world.

GUATEMALA

ARMY FIGHTS GUERRILLAS, 6 SOLDIERS WOUNDED

PA160257 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] In the past few hours there have been three clashes between the army and the guerrillas. The clashes have taken place in the capital and in the interior of the country. The toll; two rebels dead and six soldiers wounded. One of the clashes took place in Santiago Atitlan, where a guerrilla contingent harassed the Filadelfia military post and was repelled by troops who killed two of the rebels. However, four soldiers were wounded. Meanwhile, in this capital, two military policemen were fired upon and wounded this morning on 14th Avenue and 18th Street, in the West zone. The military policemen were attacked while they were on security duty at the (Tical Pragua) Company building.

In (Elopa), Chiquimula Department, a military patrol discovered a guerrilla supply deposit in the Colmenas village and seized arms, ammunition and explosives, according to official reports. In Mazatenango, the installations of the National Electrification Institute and a cotton processing plant were attacked today by terrorists. It has been reported that armed men damaged a generator but electric service was not interrupted. In the cotton processing plant, more than 150 bales of cotton were destroyed by fire started by grenades.

In Guatemala City, Aurora airport's immigration chief and a police detective were shot to death today. The 41-year-old immigration chief, (Juan Francisco Gomez), was attacked 500 meters away from his home. The attack took place from a vehicle. He was on his way to work. The detective, (Roman Gamarro), died in similar circumstances near the university campus. The attackers were travelling in an automobile. At dawn today, a group of unidentified persons fired at the residence of Miguel Angel Valiente Tellez, brother of the former chief of police detectives who went to Miami at the end of last year after his home was attacked with grenades. His wife and a son died as a result of that attack. Vehicles owned by the brother of the former police chief were set on fire.

Losses From Terrorist Attacks

PA190353 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Today at 0130, a terrorist group detonated a bomb that had been planted in a BMW vehicle with license plate No P-145425. The explosion destroyed a large part of the municipal installations in Santa Lucia Cotzumalguapa, Escuintla. It also damaged several of the buildings near the municipal installations and caused the death of a city policeman. The attack sought to destroy the municipal and civil registry archives, where partial losses occurred.

In a second case, terrorists planted a dynamite bomb in Escuintla and machinegunned a political party's headquarters. No casualties resulted. The terrorists were traveling in a small light blue Subaru stationwagon and in a while car. According to another report on terrorist activities along the southern coast, a load of cotton pulled by a farm tractor was attacked on the Antigua farm, in the sector known as (Pelarisco), in Tiquisate, Escuintla. The cotton was completely destroyed. This incident occurred at 1900 on 15 January.

Meanwhile, the security forces have learned that subversive groups have released leaflets warning residents that they should evacuate buildings near government buildings, to avoid the consequences of future attacks. The authorities in turn have asked the people not to be antagonized by the security forces, which are exercising permament control and vigilance, in order to prevent attacks. Citizens are asked to cooperate as necessary, particularly in terms of the authorities' recommendations.

In order to avoid deplorable consequences, the authorities are investigating and conducting their check-ups. Although this causes some discomfort to the public, it seeks to prevent certain actions and to protect honest citizens, who are dedicated to their work and property.

REBELS ATTACK TOWNS, FARMS; KILL OFFICERS

PA160426 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Guatemalan guerrilla forces have attacked army patrols in [words indistinct] in El Quiche Department. Attacks also took place in Alta Verapaz Department. Rebels occupied four farms and destroyed their farming equipment in the municipality of San Cristobal Verapaz in that department. In addition, two [word indistinct] commissioners were killed in an ambush set up by the rebels in (Maldonado) hamlet.

In Mazatenango, [word indistinct] an electric plant and set fire to a cotton gin in that [word indistinct] in Suchitepequez Department. Army Capt (Emilio Perez Baron) and two other officers of the Guatemalan repressive corps were killed in guerrilla attacks against troops of the dictatorship in Guatemala City. It has also been learned that the bodies of 38 peasants killed by the paramilitary bands were found in various places in San Marcos Department.

EGP LEADER EXPLAINS DEVELOPMENT OF STRUGGLE

PA161432 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] The 19th of January is the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] in Guatemala. In view of this occasion, we have interviewed (Jose Juan), founder of the Yon Sosa guerrilla front, which operates in Alta Verapaz, in northern Guatemala.

[Begin recording] [Question] (Jose Juan), why did you join the guerrillas?

[Answer] First of all, I must say that the living conditions of all of the poor in Guatemala reflect poverty, great exploitation and constant repression. Perhaps the most important aspect is the poverty in which we live. My case, for example, was a special one, since I had the opportunity to study. However, I was a poor student who didn't have the resources needed in school. I didn't have adequate clothes to attend classes. I didn't have the means to live in conditions that would enable me to study effectively.

[Question] How old where you when you joined the Yon Sosa guerrilla front?

[Answer] I joined the Yon Sosa front when I was 20; I began to work in the Marco Antonio Yon Sosa front in 1977.

[Question] Does the EGP have other guerrilla fronts?

[Answer] We currently have six guerrilla fronts; the Otto Rene Castillo front in the capital; the Luis Augusto Turcios Lima front on the southern coast; the Augusto Cesar Sandino front in the paracentral zone; the Ernesto Che Guevara front in Huehuetenango; the Ho Chi Minh front in El Quiche and the Marco Antonio Yon Sosa front in Alta Verapaz.

[Question] What is the role of the Guatemalan peasants and Indians in the guerrilla struggle?

[Answer] The participation of the poor in Guatemala, the peasants in this case, is decisive in the war. This is because most of the Guatemalan people are peasants. The Indians form the largest group. More than 55 percent of the Guatemalan population is Indian. Sixteen dialects are currently spoken. In the past, there were 22 ethnic groups in the country, each with its own language and customs.

[Question] Does the EGP have links with other Guatemalan revolutionary organizations?

[Answer] There are currently the following revolutionary organizations in Guatemala: the Rebel Armed Forces, FAR; the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization, ORPA; the leadership nucleus of the Guatemalan Labor Party; and the EGP. These are the four organizations that are the vanguard of the revolutionary struggle and the popular revolutionary war being waged in Guatemala.

[Question] Have any steps been taken recently to promote the unity of these forces?

[Answer] As the revolutionary forces unity is necessary for the promotion of the war and the development of our struggle, steps have been taken. The results of these steps are already evident in practice.

[Question] Don't you see any ways other than armed struggle to change the current situation in Guatemala?

[Answer] The armed struggle in Guatemala is necessary to seize power, since legal means for change do not exist here. One cannot struggle peacefully in Guatemala. The repression being experienced by our people includes all forms of struggle. It must be clear that only through the people's revolutionary war can we seize power.

[Question] What are the guerrillas struggling for in Guatemala?

[Answer] Our struggle is just. We Guatemalan revolutionaries are convinced that a change in our way of life is necessary. We don't want any further suffering from repression, exploitation and discrimination. We are struggling so that there will be a government of the poor, serving the poor and representative of the poor's interests in Guatemala. We are conducting our struggle on the basis of our experience with domination. In simple terms, we are struggling for a better future.

[Question] (Jose Juan), 10 years after the establishment of the EGP, how do you see this organization?

[Answer] We can say that the ground we have covered and the lessons we have learned in the people's revolutionary war are great. Now more than ever, the goal of achieving our people's freedom is nearer. Through all of this time we have gained much experience, we have accumulated much more strength, and we are waging our war with the force of the people. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

BORGE DENIES TASS REPORT ON LA PRENSA PLOT

PA192330 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 14

[Text] Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez today emphatically denied that any member of the board of directors of the daily LA PRENSA is involved in the recently uncovered plot made public by state security. "I can honestly say that no director of LA PRENSA is involved in this," Commander Borge said last night to one of our staff editors when questioned about the possibility of links between the LA PRENSA directors and the plot. The question was asked as a result of a malicious report by the Soviet transnational news agency TASS. The report had a Moscow dateline and quotes Nicaraguan Government sources as saying: "Some directors of the ultrarightist daily LA PRENSA are involved in the plot." LA PRENSA, through General Manager Jaime Chamorro Cardenal, has demanded from TASS' representative in Managua that a rectification be made through the same channels used to make the slander public.

Borge said: "If the director, or any other member of the board of directors of the daily LA PRENSA were involved in this matter, they would be here right now making a statement." Commander Borge said this while pointing to the place where William Baltodano, one of the leaders of a counterrevolutionary group accused of planning to blow up the cement factory and the refinery, had been standing a few minutes earlier confessing his deadly plans. When asked if he knew who had given this information to TASS, Minister Borge noted: "Why do you ask me? Ask the TASS correspondent; I am not a TASS official. I am in charge of watching over the sovereignty of this country. One must be more respectful when asking such questions," he noted firmly.

TOURING SOVIET YOUTH CONTINGENTS TO PAY VISIT

PA191433 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Six hundred Soviet young people will visit Nicaragua from 21 to 26 January, the headquarters of the 19 July Sandinist Youth announced on Monday. Patricia Elvir, speaking for the Sandinist youth, told ACAN-EFE that 300 Soviet young people will arrive by ship in the port of Corinto on the Pacific coast. The other 300 young people will arrive by air. They are all on a tour which they have financed themselves. The tour includes visits to Cuba, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Mexico. The Soviet delegation includes engineers, students, scientists and workers who form a musical group and a dance group which will perform in the Nicaraguan cities of Leon, Masaya, Esteli, Chinandega and Managua. The visiting young people will meet with Nicaraguan young people to inform them regarding Soviet interests, aspirations and Soviet life in general. Patricia Elvir said that at the same time, the Nicaraguan youths will tell the Soviets about the changes that are taking place in free Nicaragua.

CDS LEADERS URGE CONFISCATION OF LA PRENSA

PA152308 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Leaders of the Sandininst Defense Committees [CDS] have stated that this top mass organization for the defense of the revolution feels LA PRENSA should be confiscated. Listen to the reasons argued by Ronaldo Paredes and Perfecto Arroliga, CDS economic defense secretaries at the national and Managua level, respectively, as they outlined to Radio Sandino:

[Begin recording] [Question] Companero Ronaldo Paredes, what sectors of Managua staged the demonstration in front of the installations of the daily newspaper LA PRENSA this evening?

[Paredes] They are residents of Managua's eastern districts. They have come here to express their repudiation of LA PRENSA's [word indistinct] and the attack by its watchmen against the peaceful demonstration staged by our sister market peddlers. We feel that this is part of the overall campaign against the Nicaraguan revolution. The fact that LA PRENSA attacked the Nicaraguan people both bodily and with firearms at the very moment that Commander Tomas Borge was denouncing the terrorist plans and the involvement of certain diplomatic elements accredited to Nicaragua is no happenstance. We thought this type of action had been completely eradicated from this country.

[Question] Companero Perfecto Arroliga, what can you tell us about this evening's demonstration in front of LA PRENSA?

[Arroliga] In my opinion, the organized people are truly showing repudiation of the attacks by this newspaper, which is the mouthpiece of reaction, imperialism and the bourgeoisie, because it does not even mention the attacks by the counterrevolution. This was a peaceful demonstration, like the [word indistinct]. It was only aimed at asking this newspaper to stop the lying and all those maneuvers. (You saw) how we were repelled. Even some companero newsmen were wounded during this attack.

Therefore, at this moment the people are bent on asking the revolutionary government to confiscate this daily newspaper and to truly make it the daily newspaper of Nicaragua.

[Question] Is this position being taken nationwide or is [words indistinct]

[Arroliga] This, my brother, is taking place on a nationwide basis. All of the departments would like to be here to express their repudiation here, in front of LA PRENSA, the same way approximately 3,000 companeros of the [word indistinct] are now here.

However, similar events are being held in all departments to repudiate not only LA PRENSA but also elements like Donald Lacayo, who sent a cable in his capacity as a member of the State Council and on behalf of our people saying that no arms could come here. The weapons are required here to defend ourselves specifically from these attacks. [end recording]

MEDIA DIRECTORATE CLOSES RADIO AMOR INDEFINITELY

PA171811 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1633 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Managua, 17 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan General Directorate of Communications Media today ordered the indefinite closure of the privately owned Radio Amor for violating the country's provisional press law. The Managua radio station was closed for having reported on 16 January that its owner, Manuel Jiron, was the victim of an attack because he broadcast a Venezuelan Government communique. In the communique, the Caracas government denied that its diplomats in Managua were involved in a plot to destroy the Nicaraguan economy.

"This information (on the attack on Jiron) constitutes a grave accusation against the revolutionary government and is an attack against the relations between two friendly countries," the media directorate stated. It added that at no time have sanctions been imposed on stations and other media for having broadcast the Venezuelan Embassy's communique.

Manuel Jiron had told the media in Managua that he was attacked on Saturday by three unidentified individuals armed with pistols, who tried to kill him. Jiron said that the assailants pistol-whipped him about the head, opening a wound that required 14 stitches. The attack occurred in the Indian neighborhood of Monimbo, in the city of Masaya east of Managua.

The radio station owner recounted that he was in his car with his wife and children when he was attacked, and that they witnessed the beating. Jiron said that those who attacked him said they were doing so because he had broadcast the Venezuelan communique. He added that the assailants tried to kidnap him, but were unable to do so because area residents gave him help and protection.

The Masaya police have received Jiron's statement and immediately began seeking those responsible for the attack. Jiron was also the owner of Radio Mi Preferida, which was destroyed by the Somozist National Guard in 1973. Radio Amor, which has been indefinitely closed, has maintained a policy of direct criticism of the Sandinist government.

CMDR DORA MARIA TELLEZ COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS

PA190100 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] In Panama, Dora Maria Tellez, Commander Dos of the Nicaraguan Armed Forces, announced during a news conference this afternoon that there will be general elections in Nicaragua in 1985. She added that the political parties law being drafted by representatives to the various political parties and the governing junta is expected to be ready in early February.

Describes Aid

PA191412 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Panama -- Nicaragua could withstand an economic blockade imposed by the United States since there are friendly countries which would help Nicaragua, Sandinist Cmdr Dora Maria Tellez said here today. Commander Tellez, vice president of the Nicaraguan State Council, mentioned the following countries as the main friendly countries which would economically help -- something they are already doing -- her country; Mexico, France, Cuba, Libya, Venezuela, Arab countries and socialist countries. Dora Maria Tellez made a stopover here this afternoon on her way to Lima to attend a continental conference of solidarity with El Salvador.

CUBA'S HART ARRIVES FOR DARIO CELEBRATION

FL160145 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0023 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, Cuba's minister of culture, today praised the figures of Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino and poet Ruben Dario who represent two eras in the Nicaraguan people's struggle. Hart, who arrived in Nicaragua to take part in organizing activities marking the 115th anniversary of Dario's birth, was received at the international airport by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the government junta, and Ernesto Cardenal, minister of culture.

Hart, also a member of the Politburo, said he was pleased to visit Nicaragua for the first time and stressed that the victory had united Cubans and Nicaraguans in the recent past. Hart added that true intellectuals in our Americas, like Ruben Dario, expressed themselves in a very popular sense.

Meets With Cardenal

PA162100 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Nicaraguan Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal has met with his Cuban counterpart, Armando Hart, who arrived in Managua on Friday. Hart was invited to that Central American country to participate in the commemoration of the 115th anniversary of the birth of the famous poet Ruben Dario, who will be declared a national hero on this occasion.

During the fraternal dialogue with Cardenal, Armando Hart stressed the close and friendly relationship that existed between Ruben Dario and Jose Marti, the Cuban national hero. He also mentioned how the image of the Nicaraguan poet is related to that of Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino, both representatives of people who struggle against their oppressors. The Cuban culture minister said that the true intellectuals of Latin America always express themselves in a popular manner, very patriotically and in close relationship with the people. Hart said that it is general knowledge that one of the governments of the world with the largest number of intellectuals is, precisely, the Nicaraguan Sandinist government.

Managua Report

PA162026 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos arrived in Nicaragua yesterday to participate in the cultural event commenorating the 115th anniversary of Ruben Dario's birth. Hart said that Ruben Dario, Sandino and Marti are figures that are identified with the people's struggle. Marti and Dario were friends and this was no mere coincidence; it was the result of the social attitude of a country like Nicaragua, which is a country of poets. If we gave a rifle to each poet in this country, we would have a very large army, enough to defend the fatherland, Minister Hart said. Hart, who is a member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo, was received at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport by Commander Carlos Nunez and other government officials.

CASTRO HOLDS MEETING WITH BRAZILIAN BUSINESSMEN

PY161203 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Jan 82 p 13

[By Armando Ourique]

[Text] Havana -- "The potential for trade with Brazil is great." In his more than 4-hour meeting with a group of Brazilian businessmen, headed by Brazilian Confederation of Commercial Associations President Ruy Barreto, President Fidel Castro established at once a very cordial atmosphere. He even went so far as to express his "joy" over Brazil's successful industrialization process and the prospects for economic cooperation between the two countries.

The uniformed commander of the Cuban revolution was tireless with the first Brazilians to arrive in Cuba. The Brazilians are seeking the establishment of trade relations. Above all, Castro was straightforward and explained that Cuba is willing to offer Brazil the same "preferential treatment" that it grants Mexico and Argentina.

Ruy Barreto; Amauri Temporal, vice president of the confederation; Paulo Protasio, chairman of the CMI [expansion unknown] trading company; and Luis Victor, director of the Barreto trading company; were very impressed with the meeting, which according to them was one of the most significant professional experiences of their lives.

Fidel Castro talked openly in what seemed to be an endless meeting. He discussed the highlights of the development process and the present international economic situation without ever losing his good humor.

The meeting with Castro was scheduled as the last event of the day. Beforehand the Brazilian delegation had held numerous meetings with several ministers and directors of economy-oriented institutions. According to Paulo Protasio, trade relations with Cuba may generate exports for a total of $500 million in the next 3 years.

During its stay in Havana this week, the group of Brazilian businessmen established the bases for several business transactions. Among these transactions are possible sales of four sea-going vessels; heavy equipment for an oil refinery; spare parts for trucks, buses and cars; and a joint venture [given in English] with Cuban companies to undertake civil engineering programs in several African and Middle Eastern countries, such as Algeria, Libya and Mozambique.

Ruy Barreto said he believes that they could not have been better received by President Fidel Castro and the other Cuban officials. The meetings held with the ministers and deputy ministers were conducted with complete business objectivity. The Cubans offered all the information asked of them and they expressed great interest in establishing trade relations with Brazil. On the eve of its return to Mexico on Thursday, the Brazilian business group held a meeting with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers. Nevertheless, the high point of this historic trip was certainly the long meeting with President Fidel Castro, scheduled last but requested beforehand by the Brazilian businessmen. Fidel welcomed them at the door of his large but simple office at the Palace of the Revolution.

Castro and Ruy Barreto sat on a sofa. The others attending the meeting, including three Cuban ministers and vice ministers of economy and foreign trade, sat on chairs around a solid granite table.

The office seemed to be more modestly decorated than the offices of other Cuban ministers. The shelves behind Fidel Castro's work desk were filled with books on agriculture and economic development.

After meeting for 2 hours with the Brazilian businessmen, Fidel Castro sent for me and, after welcoming me at his office door, the meeting continued for another 2 hours and 15 minutes. He later noted that this had been his only press interview in 3 months, since he had had no time to meet with other media representatives.

Fidel talked with enthusiasm about Brazilian-Cuban trade potential. His first question at the beginning of the meeting with the business group was: "How is President Figueiredo's health?" and later, he again sent greetings to President Figueiredo in the following message to the Brazilian people: "I want to tell the Brazilian people that I have listened to the news that the group of businessmen have brought about the developments achieved in the Brazilian economy, and in the industrial sector, as well as prospects for the future, and that I am tremendously happy with this. I extend my best wishes to them in their endeavor. I also extend my greetings to the president and I hope that the efforts presently being made in Brazil in all sectors, in the industrial and political sector, may continue to prosper."

Fidel Castro also noted: "I also believe I should not say anything else in this regard since this is an economic meeting."

Castro's sincerity and good humor dominated the whole meeting. In his opening statement he said: "We can say that we are now in a better condition to develop trade relations with Brazil. I was telling them (the group of businessmen) that we import equipment from industrialized countries. However, if Brazil produces the same equipment with the same quality, we would like to acquire from Brazil a large proportion of these products on the basis of the principle of solidarity with Third World countries. We were just discussing how we are exclusively trading with developed countries, with industrialized countries that impose their own conditions. Many times we regret that there are not enough industrially developed countries in the Third World from which to acquire equipment, technology and entire factories."

Before the meeting with Castro, several Cuban officials had expressed the desire to diversify Cuba's foreign trade.

Vice Chairman of the State Technical and Material Supply Commission Rodrigo Garcia, who is responsible for importing capital assets to Cuba, said: "We cannot purchase everything (that may be acquired in the Western world) from Japan, although it frequently offers us better selling conditions."

However, Fidel Castro was more emphatic on this issue and on the preferential treatment he wants to grant Brazilian products. Asked whether he was willing to grant this status to Brazil, he said Cuba "grants preferential treatment to a group of Third World countries" (among which are Mexico and Argentina).

"Naturally, I believe the potential for trade with Brazil is great, since Brazil has attained a more comprehensive development than other Latin American countries. We are indebted to Latin Americans. Besides, between a Latin American country and a country from another area, we ought to prefer the former, the one closer to us. This means an advantage for you.

"If you want to talk about Brazil and Cuba as two Third World countries, I think there is an unlimited potential for cooperation between the two countries because we and the Brazilians are interested in the same things. We will fight the same battles which Brazil fights in the international forums."

Throughout the interview Fidel Castro noted the need for solidarity among Third World countries. He said that he regards achievements in industrialization or oil discoveries of countries like Mexico, Argentina or Brazil as Cuban achievements. He rancorously regretted that in the present situation only one country in the continent, the United States, could attain development, linking this to "the irrational and absurd" economic blockade the United States imposed on Cuba more than 20 years ago.

But he expressed "the hope that Brazil will be among those countries which do not support the U.S. policy (aimed at blockading Cuba)."

HAVANA CHARGES U.S. COMPLICITY IN HAITI PLOT

FL131441 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Montreal, Canada -- It has been reported here that Bernard Sansaricq, who heads the group opposing the Haitian dictatorship which landed on Tortuga Isle, was the person responsible for dropping leaflets over Port-au-Prince from an aircraft last October. Sansaricq asked for political asylum in the United States in 1964 after a large number of family members were murdered by the Tontons Macoutes of Francois Duvalier.

The group led by Sansaricq, according to the media, was trained by counterrevolutionaries of Cuban and Nicaraguan origin. Apparently, there is an agreement between the group's leader and the U.S. Government to change the regime in Haiti.

With respect to the recent landing on Tortuga, reliable sources have stated that the action could be a pressure maneuver by some U.S. sectors to achieve political objectives in Haiti. Behind this action, there could be a coup d'etat plan against Duvalier, who is believed to be suffering from wounds received in an attempt against his life or from an illness.

COMMENTARY ON 10TH WORLD LABOR CONGRESS

PA151450 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The struggle for peace will be one of the main topics of the 10th World Labor Congress to be held in Havana from 10 to 15 February. The delegates to the congress, representing some 190 million workers, will express the desire of all progressive humanity to confront the uncontrolled aggressive attitude of the present U.S. regime. The labor union congress will no doubt have great importance and ample international repercussions since it will occur at a time of great social, economic and political tensions which threaten world peace. Cuba is making great efforts to ensure that the congress will become a great demonstration of the unity among all the international working classes because Cuba believes that it will therefore contribute to foiling the dominating and aggressive U.S. plans. For this reason invitations have been sent to labor union leaders of all areas, trends and guidelines. Although reactionary sectors have tried to keep Latin American and Western European representatives from attending, over 70 organizations, not affiliated with the World Labor Union Federation, have accepted the invitation.

This shows that beyond any differences that may exist, labor leaders and the workers they represent are very aware of the need to unite their forces to preserve peace and analyze the critical situation with which workers in capitalist countries are faced.

Since this congress will be held for the first time in a Latin American country, the event will also allow all the participants to firmly express their rejection of the arrogance of North American imperialism in Latin America and the Caribbean where it tries to destabilize the revolutionary governments of Nicaragua and Grenada, prevent the triumph of the patriotic forces in El Salvador and Guatemala and intensify its aggression against Cuba while expanding its alliance with the most reactionary regimes in the region.

In a recent news conference, the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions secretary general and president of the congress, Roberto Veiga, said that he agrees with the World Labor Union Federation Secretariat that the congress should be broad-based so that labor federations not affiliated to the organization can participate and even those with other political, religious or ideological trends.

Veiga said that there is a consensus regarding the content of the central report and of the other documents that will be discussed during the Havana meeting. He said that he is very optimistic that the congress will make a significant contribution to the united action of the international labor union movement.

He also said that holding this meeting in Havana will provide a valuable opportunity to promote a series of joint actions within the labor movement. These actions will stress the mobilization of the working masses in the struggle for peace. The meeting will also facilitate a broader understanding, not only of the pressing problems of the workers in developed capitalist countries, but also of the critical problems confronting the so-called Third World countries where hardship and hunger are more acute.

VIERA DELIVERS CASTRO MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT

FL191256 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] In Beirut, Lebanon, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat received Jose R. Viera, Cuba's first vice minister of foreign relations, who delivered a message from the president of our country's Councils of State and Ministers, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, who is also chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. The message deals with the international situation and reiterates Cuba's firm stand on the Palestinian issue and the rights of the Palestinians. The meeting was attended by Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the PLO's political department, and by Cuba's ambassador to Lebanon, Jacinto Vazquez de la Garza. They exchanged views on the forthcoming special ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau to discuss the Palestine issue. This meeting will take place 5-8 April in Kuwait. Most of the 96 members of the movement are expected to attend.

FOREIGN MINISTER SENDS GREETINGS TO HUN SEN

BK171249 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Recently, on the occasion of the Kampuchean people's 7 January national independence day, Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, minister of Foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, sent a greetings message to Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea]. The message reads:

In the cause of celebrating the national day of the PRK, the day of victory of the Revolutionary Armed Forces for the definitive independence of the Kampuchean people, on behalf of my colleagues and in my own name, I ask you to accept our sincere and fraternal greetings and congratulations. Also, to express the Cuban people's satisfaction with the development and encouragement received from the relations of friendship and cooperation between us, on this same occasion we would like to wish you new and greater successes in your just cause.

SPAIN'S TRADE MINISTER SUPPORTS CUBA TIES

FL181543 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1529 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Agustin Hidalgo de Quintana, Spain's secretary of state for trade, has stated that his country will continue relations with Cuba whether or not there are international tensions. He stressed that those relations are very firm and solid. In an exclusive interview for Radio Reloj, the high-ranking Spanish official said that though it is an ally of the United States, the Spanish Government practices an independent policy as regards the Caribbean.

Hidalgo de Quintana said that Spain's membership in NATO Notwithstanding, it will not accept U.S. foreign policy, much less its policy toward Cuba. The Spanish official said that his country opposes the U.S. blockade of Cuba, a brother country that has reaffirmed its sovereignty and independence.